



Borough of Rawtenstall.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1906 OF
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
NUISANCE INSPECTOR.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
RAWTENSTALL,
February 10th, 1907.

*To the Members of the Town Council of the Borough
of Rawtenstall.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Third Annual Report.

The area of the Borough is 9,528 acres, and the population at the Census, 1901, was 31,052. I estimate the population at present to be 32,200, as the number of

inhabited houses has increased from 6,875 at the Census, to 7,221 in June last year.

The bulk of the population is distributed along the banks of the Irwell and its tributaries, the Lummy, the Whitewell, and Cowpe Brooks.

Thus there are four valleys—the main one, running from east to west, extends from Waterfoot to Rawtenstall—and three branches. The first branch runs north from Rawtenstall to Crawshawbooth and Loveclough; the second north from Waterfoot to Lumb and Water: the third, only one side of which is in the Borough, runs in a south-easterly direction from Waterfoot to Cowpe. The Lummy drains the Crawshawbooth Valley, the Whitewell the Lumb Valley, and Cowpe Brook the east end of Cowpe Lowe and the west end of Rooley Moor. The hills surrounding these valleys vary in height from 800 to 1,500 feet above sea level.

The ground water is always at a high level, on account of the presence of clay near the surface almost all over the Borough. On the highest land this layer of clay is overlaid by peat to the depth of several feet. This layer of peat, acting as a sponge, always holds a large quantity of water, and, together with the high average rainfall, causes our atmosphere to have a high percentage of contained moisture.

The narrowness of the valleys is not altogether an unmixed blessing; it has prevented the overcrowding of houses, and such diseases as overcrowding fosters; but has rendered sanitary work, scavenging, and the construction of sewerage works, a matter of considerable difficulty and expense.

The number of back-to-back houses is decreasing, and

during the past twelve months much has been done to render the remaining ones more sanitary by paving and draining adjoining streets, &c.

Business during the year has been very good, especially in the case of cotton and the allied trades.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE MORTALITY.—During the year 1906 the total number of deaths in the Borough was 534, as compared with 521 in 1905, 556 in 1904, 549 in 1903, and 518 in 1902. One hundred and one deaths took place in the Workhouse, and 29 of them were residents in the Borough; two deaths belonging to the district occurred in public institutions elsewhere; making the nett number belonging to the district 464.

The nett number of deaths is greater by nine than the nett number for last year; and a comparison of Table IV. for 1906 with Table IV. for 1905 shows that the increase is altogether due to deaths from measles between the age of one and five years. Measles was entirely absent during 1905, but reappeared in September, 1906, and, as usual, had its effect on the juvenile death rate.

The death rate for 1906 was 14·40 per thousand of the population, estimated as 32,200 at the middle of the year.

The average death rate for the ten years 1896 to 1905 inclusive was 16·20.

The death rate for England and Wales for 1905 was 15·2—Urban 15·0, Rural 14·9.

The death rate for the Administrative County of Lancaster for 1905 was 14·32—Urban 14·52, Rural 12·99.

The figures for 1906 are not yet available.

BIRTH RATE.—The births registered during the year show a falling off of 33 compared with last year, the number for 1906 being 666 (346 males and 326 females), equal to a birth rate of 20·68 per thousand of the population, as compared with 21·84 in 1905, 22·64 in 1904, 21·95 in 1903. This is again the lowest birth rate ever recorded for the Borough. A declining birth rate is not peculiar to this Borough, for it has been general not only in the Administrative County of Lancaster but throughout England and Wales during the past eleven years.

During recent years the proportion of married women in the female population between the ages of 15 and 45 years has been steadily decreasing; and, further, the proportion of married women under the age of 25 years has continuously decreased. Therefore as the age of women at marriage is steadily rising, so there is a declining birth rate.

Dr. Sergeant (Medical Officer of Health for the County of Lancaster), in his Annual Report for 1905, says, “Low birth rates not infrequently mean better developed and healthier children, with greater probability of being reared by good nursing and healthy home surroundings.” And “It may also be observed that a moderately low birth rate is usually accompanied by a percentage of survivals of infants under one year considerably in excess of that prevailing in districts with high birth rates, and that at the termination of, say, five years—if the births be followed so far—it will be found that the children surviving in the two diverse districts will furnish rates which closely approximate.”

In this Borough, while the number of births has dropped

from 806 in 1896 to 666 in 1906, the death rate for infants under one year has also dropped from 173 to 123 per thousand births, showing that although fewer children are born they have a better chance of surviving, at any rate to the end of twelve months, than those born in 1896.

There was a marked decrease in the number of illegitimate births in the district, the number being 24 as compared with 36 in 1905. The number of deaths of illegitimate children under one year of age was 3, or 12·5 per cent. Two of the deaths were returned as due to artificial feeding and one to general tuberculosis.

The birth rate of England and Wales in 1905 was 27·2, and of the Administrative County of Lancaster 25·06—Urban 25·22, Rural 23·99.

The natural increase of the Borough—the excess of births over deaths—during the year was 202.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths of children under one year of age was 82, the same number as in 1905, but as the number born was less, the infantile mortality is correspondingly higher, viz., 123·12 per thousand births, as compared with 118·8 in 1905, 143·6 in 1904, 126·6 in 1903, and 137·9 in 1902. The average rate for the last ten years was 148·67.

The infantile mortality in 1905 for England and Wales was 128 per thousand births, and for the Administrative County of Lancaster 132 per thousand births, Urban 137, Rural 101.

The number of deaths under five years was 125, compared with 111 in 1905, the increase being due to deaths from measles in the last two months of the year.

The following table shows the influence of measles on the infantile death rate very clearly. In the autumn of 1903, the winter and spring of 1904, and the autumn of 1906 measles was prevalent; altogether absent in 1905.

	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.
Deaths under one year ...	87	...	102	...	82	...	82
Deaths between one year							
and five years	57	...	65	...	29	...	43

Table V. (page 29) again shows that in a total of 82 deaths from all causes, 39 or practically one-half were due to wasting diseases, and that 31 deaths occurred before one week of life had been completed. The demand for female labour in the cotton mills still continues; and the number of deaths due to premature birth and debility continues high.

The total number of deaths from diarrhœal diseases was ten, as compared with eight in 1905; the ten deaths were distributed over the whole year, and only two were returned as due to epidemic or summer diarrhœa, it therefore appears impossible to resist the conclusion that they were for the most part due to improper food.

The total number of deaths under five years of age was 125, as compared with 111 in 1905, 167 in 1904, 144 in 1903, and 126 in 1902. The annual mortality rate was 3·8 per thousand, against 3·4 in 1905, 5·3 in 1904, 4·6 in 1903, and 4·0 in 1902.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The deaths due to the seven principal zymotic diseases number 27, as compared with 15 in 1905, 58 in 1904, and 48 in 1903. This year for the first time all deaths under 12 months due to “diarrhœal diseases”

in Table V., are included under the heading “diarrhœa” in column 3, Table IV.

The total zymotic rate was $\cdot 84$, as compared with $\cdot 46$ in 1905, $1\cdot 8$ in 1904, $1\cdot 46$ in 1903, and $\cdot 61$ in 1902.

Excluding diarrhœa the zymotic rate was $\cdot 46$. The zymotic rate for the Administrative County of Lancaster in 1905 was $1\cdot 37$.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION.—The number of infectious diseases notified in 1906 was 68, as compared with 132 in 1905, 202 in 1904, 173 in 1903, 146 in 1902.

The number of cases of infectious diseases per thousand of the population was $2\cdot 1$. Again this is the smallest number of cases ever notified in this Borough. Below are the figures for the last ten years :—

1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
232	179	362	350	227	146	171	202	132	68

SMALL-POX.—No cases of small-pox occurred in the Borough during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.—Only 17 cases of scarlet fever were notified, as compared with 65 in 1905, 139 in 1904, 69 in 1903, and 60 in 1902. There were no deaths due to scarlet fever, against one in 1905, three in 1904, one in 1903, one in 1902, and six in 1901.

With the exception of one case in January near Cloughfold, the first five months of the year were entirely free from scarlet fever. It made its appearance in June at Scout Bottom, Newchurch, where two cases occurred in one family, and scattered cases continued to crop up at intervals for the

remainder of the year. Five cases occurred amongst children attending the Whitewell Bottom Council School in September, but I did not consider it advisable to close the school. In this connection the value of an isolation hospital for infectious diseases may be considered. Small as the number of cases of scarlet fever was in 1906, it would have been smaller by six, that is more than 30 per cent., if it had been possible to completely isolate the first cases at Scout Bottom and Whitewell Bottom as soon as they appeared. Complete isolation and supervision is impossible in the vast majority of private houses in this Borough; and as scarlet fever is infectious for a long period, numerous chances of dissemination to neighbouring families are bound to present themselves.

The monthly distribution of scarlet fever during the years 1901—1905 was as follows:—

Month.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
January	10	1	5	...	12
February.....	24	4	2	5	8
March	18	1	1	9	9
April	18	2	5	14	7
May	29	11	9	2	1
June	10	3	9	7	8
July	6	1	9	15	9
August	12	1	6	18	4
September ..	10	9	2	13	2
October	13	2	3	18	2
November...	9	14	11	21	2
December ...	6	11	7	17	1

Many of the cases in the earlier months of 1901 and the later months of 1904 occurred in the same family and locality, and at intervals of from five to twenty days. The numbers would have been smaller if complete isolation had been carried out. It is evident from the table that (allowing for a stay of eight weeks in Hospital for each case) twenty beds would have been sufficient to accommodate all cases occurring in any two consecutive months, when allowance is made for the diminished spread that would follow complete isolation.

The type of scarlet fever during 1906 was mild, and, with one exception, the cases were confined to school children. Disinfection of the schoolrooms with a solution of formalin sprayed over floors, desks, and walls, and especially the cloakrooms and lavatories was again of distinct service in checking the spread, notably at Whitewell Bottom.

The cases were distributed as follows: Rawtenstall, 5; Whitewell Bottom, 4; Scout Bottom, Newchurch, 3; Crawshawbooth, 2; Piercy, Cloughfold, and Cowpe, 1 case each.

The following table gives the age, sex, and monthly distribution.

Month.	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 25 years.		25 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards		Total for Month.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
February
March
April
May
June	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1
July	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
August	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
September.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
October	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
November.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
December	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Totals	2	2	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	7

DIPHTHERIA.—There were nine cases of diphtheria, compared with 7 in 1905, 8 in 1904, 18 in 1903, 14 in 1902.

The following table shows the age, sex, and monthly distribution and mortality.

Month.	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 65 years		65 and upw'rds		Total for Month		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January
February
March	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	One aged 2 years	
April
May
June.....
July
August.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	One aged 4 years	
September	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
October	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
November	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
December
Totals.....	3	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	6	2	...

MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Six cases of membranous croup were notified, against one in 1905, six in 1904, two in 1903, two in 1902.

Five of the cases were notified in October and November when the measles epidemic was at its height, and there is no doubt but that the croup was due to measles in some of the cases. Two of the cases terminated fatally, one case after the use of antidiphtheritic serum at an early stage of the disease.

The following table shows the age, sex, and monthly distribution, and the mortality.

Month.	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 65 years		65 and upw'rds		Total for Month		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January
February
March	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
April
May
June
July
August
September
October	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	One aged 2 years	
November	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	One aged 2 years	
December
Totals	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	

Taking Diphtheria and Membranous Croup together, there were 15 cases with 4 deaths, a case mortality equal to 26.6 per cent.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Only eight cases of typhoid fever were reported, against 16 in 1905, 15 in 1904, 18 in 1903, and 38 in 1902.

Two deaths occurred (only one of which belongs to the district) yielding a case mortality equal to 25 per cent.

In one case (No. 2 on the following table) the disease was contracted outside the district, a tramp was admitted to the workhouse and found to be suffering from typhoid fever; he had only been in the Borough one day.

No. 1 case appeared to be due to the condition of the back road adjoining the house; the road was unpaved, with pools of dirty water here and there, and decaying animal and vegetable matter lying about.

No. 3 case was due to contaminated water, and in this case it was fortunate that the disease was not communicated to others, for the water in question supplied a farm from which milk was sold.

No. 4 case the drains were not in order.

No. 7 was a typical instance of the danger attending insanitary surroundings and faulty drains. The drains are old stone ones, open to the air in places, and leaky; while the hillside above was fouled for a considerable distance round the house by hens, pigs, hounds, &c. The water supply was contained in a cistern open to the air, and also to the dust contaminated by the animals.

The following table shows the age, sex, and monthly distribution; also the locality and probable cause in each case :—

No.	Date.	Locality.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Res.	Remarks, Cause, &c.
1	Jan. 19	209, Bacup Road, Cloughfold	F	4	Nil	R	Drains in bad order. Back road unmade and dirty.
2	Feb. 21	Workhouse	M	48	Tramp	D	Contracted outside the district.
3	Mar. 19	Scar Barn Farm, Goodshaw	M	14	Farmer's Boy	R	Contaminated water supply.
4	June 11	Spring Terrace, Rawtenstall	F	12	School	D	Drains faulty.
5	July 18	677, Burnley Road, Whitewell Bottom	F	5	School	R	Cause not discovered.
6	Sept. 20	603, Bacup Road, Waterfoot	F	48	Housewife	R	do. do.
7	26	Higher Scout, Newchurch	M	27	Slipper Hand	R	Water liable to contami- nation. Old leaky stone drains. Surroundings insanitary.
8	Oct. 25	Hollin Lane, Crawshawbooth	M	37	Woollen Mili Hand	R	No cause discovered.

The number is less than usual, but is distributed over the whole Borough, and the occurrence of these scattered cases shows the necessity of completing the sewerage and paving of back streets. The district of Higher Scout in particular ought to be redrained and the drains connected to the main sewers as soon as possible,

Private water supplies also constitute a source of danger when they are allowed to get out of repair; many have been examined and reported on during the year, but landlords and property owners are slow to move, and often it is difficult to get them to move at all.

MEASLES.—Measles made its appearance in September in the Water end of the Borough, and the first cases were contracted from children who came from Burnley to stay there whilst they were in an infectious state. The disease continued to spread down the Water and Lumb Valley to Waterfoot and Rawtenstall, and in December was at its height in Crawshawbooth and Townsendfold. The mortality was not so great as during the last epidemic, as only ten deaths were reported during November and December.

The following schools were closed and disinfected on account of measles during the year.

Waterfoot Council School, Infants' Department	from Nov. 6 to Nov. 19
Rawtenstall National „ „ „ „ „	6 „ „ 19
Rawtenstall Council, Mixed and Infants' Departs.	„ „ 6 „ „ 19
Newchurch National, Infants' Department.....	„ „ 13 „ Dec. 3
Constablelee National, Mixed & Infants' Departs.	„ „ 15 „ „ 3
Townsendfold Council School, Infants' Departs.	„ „ 15 „ „ 3
Waterfoot Council School, Mixed & Infants' „ „ „	21 „ „ 10
Lumb National School, Infants' Departments ...	„ „ 21 „ „ 10
Edgeside National, Mixed and Infants' Departs.	„ „ 21 „ „ 10
St. James' School, Rawtenstall, Mixed and Infants' Departments	„ Dec. 4 „ Jan. 7
Crawshawbooth Wesleyan, Infants' Departments	„ „ 17 „ „ 7
Constablelee National „ „ „ „ „	17 „ „ 7

WHOOPING COUGH.—No deaths were caused by whooping cough, which was much less prevalent than usual.

DIARRHŒA.—Four deaths were returned as due to diarrhœa, three of them being under the age of 12 months, and only two of the latter were due to epidemic or summer diarrhœa. Four deaths under the age of 12 months were returned as due to enteritis or gastro-enteritis, and three under the age of 12 months as due to gastritis or gastrointestinal catarrh: as these latter are now classed as diarrhœal diseases, the total is eleven. The subsoil of this district is not favourable for the development of epidemic diarrhœa, and the above deaths were distributed over the whole 12 months; this points to improper feeding as the probable cause in the majority of the cases.

The diarrhœal death-rate was $\cdot 341$.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.—Epidemic influenza of a somewhat severe type appeared in November and December, and three deaths were reported; its effect was also noticeable in the sudden increase in the number of deaths of elderly people from respiratory diseases and sudden cardiac failure.

ERYSIPELAS.—Erysipelas (chiefly facial) was the most prevalent of the notifiable infectious diseases, 23 cases being reported, with one death; a case mortality of 4·3 per cent.

The following table gives the age, sex, and monthly distribution :—

Month.	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 65 years		65 and upw'rds		Total for Month		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
February	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
March	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	3	4	...	...
April	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
May
June	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
July	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
August	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
September	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
October	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
November	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
December
Totals	1	...	...	...	1	2	5	13	...	1	7	16	...	1

Before dismissing the subject of Infectious diseases, I should like to draw your attention to the tables in the paragraphs dealing with scarlet fever, diphtheria, and membranous croup, a glance will show that it is chiefly children of the school age (that is from 4 to 14 years of age) that are affected. I am unable to give a table showing the number of cases of measles during the last epidemic, but the number roughly notified by Head Masters and Mistresses of Schools was over 500, and 12 schools had to be closed during term

time, or the holidays advanced a week or 10 days. In view of the above figures I again ask you to consider the advisability of requiring children who have been absent from school on account of illness, to produce a doctor's certificate, stating that they are free from infection, before they return to school. The Education Committee requires parents in some cases to send a doctor's certificate, stating that their children are not able to attend school. It would be more useful if a doctor's certificate was required in every case, and if the certificates were sent to me or to the Sanitary Inspector; as it is we are dependent on the Head Masters and Mistresses of the schools for information of non-notifiable diseases; and here I may thank them for their kindness in forwarding cards during the past epidemic of measles. At a moderate estimate, owing to measles and scarlet fever alone, over 8000 days' school attendance were lost in 1906, by children who either had the disease themselves or were not allowed to attend school because other members of the family were affected. This, in itself, represents a serious loss to the community, apart from the danger to child life, and is a strong argument in favour of the foregoing suggestion.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—Exclusive of deaths due to phthisis, respiratory diseases have caused 74 deaths, as compared with 100 in 1905, 77 in 1904, 80 in 1903, and 108 in 1902. The annual death rate for 1906 is 2·29 against 3·12 in 1905, 2·4 in 1904, 2·2 in 1903.

The County death rate for 1905 was 2·56; Urban 2·66; Rural 1·94.

Twenty-two of the deaths were of children under 5 years of age, equal to 29·8 per cent. of the total number, about the same as last year.

The following table shows the monthly distribution; the greatest number of deaths took place in February, March, June, and December:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
Under 5 years...	1	...	0	...	3	.. 2 ... 1 ... 3
Over 5 years ...	4	...	9	...	6	... 2 ... 3 ... 7
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Under 5 years...	1	...	1	...	3	... 3 ... 1 ... 3
Over 5 years...	2	...	2	...	1	... 3 ... 5 ... 8

PHTHISIS.—The number of deaths from phthisis during the year was 37, against 20 in 1905, 23 in 1904, 30 in 1903, and 19 in 1902. Five of these took place in the Workhouse. The annual death-rate was 1·14 per thousand, against ·62 in 1905, ·73 in 1904, ·96 in 1903, and ·61 in 1902. The County death-rate in 1905 was ·86.

The deaths from other tubercular diseases numbered 19, as compared with 14 in 1905, 13 in 1904, 17 in 1903, and 14 in 1902.

The total of deaths due to all tubercular diseases was 56, equal to a death-rate of 1·73 per thousand of the population, as compared with 1·06 in 1905, 1·14 in 1904, 1·5 in 1903, and 1·06 in 1902. The County death-rate from phthisis and other tubercular diseases in 1905 was 1·31 per thousand. Our figures for the past year are higher than for some years, and higher than the figures for the Administrative County in 1905. During the year handbills were distributed to every house in the Borough with instructions as to the care of persons suffering from phthisis, and as to the prevention of infection; but I have not yet received any requests for disinfection of houses inhabited by phthisical patients, which

was also offered at the same time. People do not seem to be alive to the danger of living and sleeping in the same house and rooms with a careless person suffering from phthisis; and I have even found young children taken in to nurse in such a house. I think the handbills might with advantage be again distributed, and voluntary notification considered by your Health Committee. I purpose in future to offer free disinfection of rooms and bedding wherever a death from phthisis takes place.

DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.—All bedding and clothing is disinfected by steam, rooms by formalin vapour, and painted or colour-washed walls, desks, and floors (as in the case of schools) with a solution of formalin sprayed on by a force pump. Seventeen schools were so disinfected during the year after outbreaks of scarlet fever and measles amongst the scholars; and I should like to carry out the same measures in every school during the holidays, but the present staff is already unable to cope with its work.

Isolation is only possible for small-pox at the Ridge Hareholme, where there is accommodation for 22 cases.

During the year representatives of the Boroughs of Bacup, Haslingden, and Rawtenstall met to consider the advisability of building a joint hospital for the isolation of infectious diseases, and decided that such a hospital should be established. The site, number of beds, and the diseases to be admitted have not yet been considered. Elsewhere in this Report (page 9) I have stated the number of beds I consider necessary for scarlet fever.

WATER SUPPLY.—Most of the houses are supplied by the reservoirs of the Bury and District Joint Water Board,

situate at Clow Bridge and Clough Bottom, both within the Borough boundaries. Since the institution of filter beds, the quality of the water has left very little to be desired. The many private supplies, however, are a constant source of anxiety, and cause of complaint by the users; as a general rule the water is good and plentiful, but it is stored and conveyed in many cases in unsuitable pipes and cisterns.

MILK SUPPLY.—There are no registered milk shops in the Borough, as all the farmers who sell milk do so from carts direct to the consumer.

There are 180 farmers registered as dairymen and purveyors of milk in the Borough, and although the milk-pails and kits are almost invariably well kept, and the milk itself is of good quality, enough care is not taken to prevent extraneous matter from getting into them. In the first place the hands of the milkers and the udders of the cows are not always as clean as they might be, and in the second place very few of the large milk kits are furnished with taps, and the result is that for every small amount that has to be withdrawn, the lid is removed and a small measure and the hand and arm of the person delivering the milk is introduced. As the same hand has often to handle the reins or whip, and sometimes the horse as well, it does not make for a clean supply of milk.

In many of the barns and byres the air space per cow is insufficient, the ventilation and lighting bad, and owing to low rents, landlords will not remedy this state of things. Moreover, many of the farmers themselves do not believe in ventilation, as they say when the cows are not kept warm they do not yield much milk; they fail to appreciate the

difference between a well ventilated and a draughty cow house. The cows as a whole are healthy.

Here again the need of an Assistant Sanitary Inspector is felt; 170 farms scattered over nearly 10,000 acres ought to keep one man busy if he did nothing else.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.—The 37 licensed slaughter-houses are well kept, and one that was difficult to clean properly on account of the broken floor has been reflagged, and is now in good order.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.—There are four registered common lodging-houses, well kept, with one exception, but on the whole they were all better than last year.

During the year, Bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings, were passed by the Council, with a view to better supervision and control of a certain class of lodging-houses, situate chiefly in the Fold and Daisy Hill, Rawtenstall. The lodgings covered by the bye-laws are those where a single furnished room is let to a family or number of persons for use as a sleeping and living room. Many of these houses are practically on the same footing as common lodging-houses, and the bye-laws provide for their registration and supervision much in the same way as those relating to common lodging-houses.

THE FAIRS at Crawshawbooth, Rawtenstall and Newchurch again passed off without any sickness or infectious diseases occurring amongst the showmen's families.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.—One hundred and seventy-nine workshops have been inspected during the year, compared with 161 in 1905, and in almost every case no cause for complaint was found.

Want of cleanliness was noticeable in two, but this state was remedied on notice being given to limewash, &c. Air space and heating arrangements were satisfactory in all, and lighting and ventilation were fairly so.

Lists of outworkers have been sent in twice by one firm, and once by another, but in several other cases no lists have been received; attention is being given to this, but several of the principals are difficult to convince that there is any necessity to send in lists when their outworkers live in another town.

No case of Infectious Disease occurred in any outworker's family during the year.

There are only two underground bakehouses in the Borough, and both are large airy rooms and well kept. The number of bakers and confectioners has increased from 26 to 28; the bakehouses are well conducted and clean, and some of the larger ones up to date in every respect.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.—Twenty certified midwives are at present registered for this Borough under the Midwives Act, 1902; four of them have temporarily ceased to practice. The Act seems to be working well, and there has certainly been a marked improvement as regards the dresses and outfits carried by the midwives practising here since it came into force.

Five cases of puerperal fever were notified, and only one terminated fatally.

No midwife was in attendance on four of the cases, and on investigation, the midwife who attended the other case was in no way to blame; but her outfit, dress, &c., were

disinfected, and no other cases occurred among the cases she subsequently attended.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.—The scavenging has been satisfactorily carried out during the year by the Corporation, and a good deal of useful work has been accomplished in the reconstruction of pail (70), midden (2), and tank (11) closets to the waste water carriage system; in the connection of house and yard drains (114) to the sewers, and the disconnection of slopstone pipes from old drains, &c. There still remain nearly 3,000 pail closets, 76 mixed midden closets, and 106 tank closets, and 201 uncovered ashpits; the sooner the closets are converted to the water carriage system and ashbins substituted for the ashpits the better.

The paving of back and side streets is being carried out as rapidly as possible, with excellent results from a sanitary point of view.

The ventilation of the sewers still constitutes a serious nuisance in side streets and on rising ground, and many complaints were made during the year. The nuisance arises chiefly in dry weather, when the sewers are suddenly flushed, the gas is forced up the side sewers and escapes at the manholes. The manholes should be air-tight, and the ventilating of the sewers carried out through the street lamps, or through shafts or pipes rising above the neighbouring houses.

NOTEWORTHY FEATURES IN THIS REPORT.

The small number of cases of infectious diseases notified.
The recommendations on page 18, with regard to illness among school children.

The recommendations on page 20, with regard to phthisis.

The recommendations on page 20, with regard to disinfection of schools during holidays.

The suggestions on page 24, with regard to sewer ventilation.

The remarks on page 20, with regard to isolation hospital.

I desire to thank the Members of the Health Committee for their kindness in falling in with my suggestions; Mr. Johnson, the Borough Surveyor, for his help in the matter of water supplies, &c.; and Mr. Rawling, the Sanitary Inspector, for his help in connection with workshops, slaughter-houses, &c., and infectious diseases.

I append the Local Government Board Tables I., III., IV., and V., and the Home Office Table dealing with Factories, Workshops, &c.,

And remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab).

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.						Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Num-ber	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages						Number	Rate*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*						
								5	6					7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1896.....	30,310	806	26.3	141	173.7	599	19.7	77	52	...	547	18.04	
1897.....	30,460	812	26.6	151	182.2	625	20.5	80	60	...	565	18.8	
1898.....	30,620	811	26.4	127	156.6	569	18.5	83	57	...	512	16.7	
1899.....	30,770	769	24.9	110	148	559	18.1	95	69	...	490	15.9	
1900.....	30,934	752	24.3	115	153	582	18.8	87	64	...	518	16.7	
1901.....	31,090	731	23.5	106	146.37	587	18.9	85	69	2	520	16.66	
1902.....	31,170	703	22.55	97	137.9	517	16.5	94	76	1	442	14.14	
1903.....	31,250	687	21.95	87	126.6	549	17.5	95	73	...	476	15.23	
1904.....	31,350	710	22.64	102	143.6	556	17.7	87	67	4	493	15.72	
1905.....	32,000	699	21.84	82	118.8	521	16.28	102	74	8	455	14.21	
Averages for years 1896-1905	30,995	748	24.09	111.8	148.67	566.4	18.25	88.5	66.1	1.5	501.8	16.20	
1906.....	32,200	666	20.68	82	123.12	534	16.64	101	72	2	464	14.40	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 9,528.

†Total Population at all Ages, 31,053.

†Number of Inhabited Houses, 6,875.

†Average Number of Persons per House, 4.5.

†At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Diphtheria.....	9	...	4	3	1	1	...
Membranous Croup	6	...	4	2	...	...	...
Erysipelas.....	23	...	1	...	3	18	1
Scarlet Fever	17	...	4	12	...	1	...
Enteric Fever	8	...	1	3	...	4	...
Puerperal Fever.....	5	...	...	...	...	5	...
Totals.....	68	...	14	20	4	29	1

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Measles	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Fever—Enteric	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Epidemic Influenza	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Diarrhœa	11	10	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Septic Diseases ...	22	2	...	3	3	6	8	4
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	...	2	..	8	26	1	14
Other tubercular diseases	19	10	3	2	1	3	...	3
Cancer, malignant disease	33	...	...	...	1	23	9	8
Bronchitis	39	5	5	...	...	8	21	7
Pneumonia	34	5	7	1	...	14	7	1
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	8	...	..	...	...	8	...	3
Premature birth	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Heart diseases.....	60	...	...	1	3	35	21	20
Accidents.....	16	1	3	2	...	7	3	7
Suicides	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Old Age	15	...	...	...	...	2	13	12
All other Causes	122	30	9	3	5	49	26	17
All Causes	464	82	43	13	22	191	113	101

TABLE V.—Infantile Mortality during the year 1906.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	{ Certified	27	1	1	5	34	4	7	4	7	2	4	6	3	5	1	1	78
	{ Uncertified	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	{ Diarrhoea, all forms .....	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
	{ Enteritis, Muco-enteritis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	4
	{ Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	{ Premature Birth.....	16	..	...	1	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Wasting Diseases.	{ Congenital Defects.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Injury at Birth	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	{ Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	7	1	...	1	9	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tuberculous Diseases.	{ Tuberculous Meningitis...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
	{ Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
	{ Rickets .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
Other Causes.	{ Convulsions	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
	{ Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
	{ Pneumonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
	{ Suffocation, overlying .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	{ Other Causes	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
		31	1	1	5	38	4	7	4	7	2	4	6	3	5	1	1	82

Births in the year: Legitimate 642, Illegitimate, 24.

Population (estimated to middle of 1906), 32,200.

Deaths in the year of: Legitimate infants 79, Illegitimate infants 3.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 464.

TABLE VI.—Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Work-places and Homework.

1. INSPECTION.—Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	279	2

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—

	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness.....	2	2

3. HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.			
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.	
	Lists.	Outworkers.	Lists.	Outworkers.
Making Wearing Apparel	2	174	1	1
Outworkers' Addresses received from other Councils...				1
Outworkers' Addresses forwarded to other Councils ...				12
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises				126

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of the year :

Dressmakers and Milliners	45
Tailors (14), Boot and Shoe Makers (17)	31
Shoe and Clog Makers (14), Cloggers (21)	35
Bakers, Confectioners, Oatcake Bakers	28
Blacksmiths (8), Plumbers (7), Tinsmiths (4)	19
Cabinet Makers (6), Other trades (15)	21
Total number of Workshops on Register	179

5. OTHER MATTERS.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and
Workshop Act (s. 133) None

Action taken in matters referred by H.M.
Inspector as remediable under the Public
Health Acts, but not under the Factory and
Workshop Act (s. 5) :

Notified by H.M. Inspector None

Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M.

Inspector None

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—

Certificates granted during the year 2

In use at the end of the year 2

Corporation of Rawtenstall.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

RAWTENSTALL,

29th January, 1907.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of
Rawtenstall, acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority
of the said Borough.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in laying before you my Twentieth Annual Report of Work done in the Health Department of the Borough for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

Nuisances reported to the Health Committee (representing 327 houses and premises)	150
Verbal Notices.....	9
Notice by Letter.....	42
First Notices	54
Second Notices	63
Final Notices	9
Notice to cleanse and limewash house.....	1
	— 178

WORK CARRIED OUT.

New Waste Water Closets erected..... ..	8	
Closets reconstructed from pails to waste water...	70	
„ „ „ midden closets „	2	
New pails provided in lieu of leaky pails.....	55	
Tank closets converted to waste water.....	11	
„ „ „ pail system	1	
Dilapidated closets repaired	12	
	—	111
Dirty closets cleaned	8	
Dirty passages cleaned.....	1	
Dirty yards cleaned	3	
	—	12
New house and yard drains laid and connected to Sewer	106	
New drain laid to eight houses (where there was no sewer)	8	
Drains cleaned out and repaired	7	
Slopstone pipes disconnected from drains	14	
House and yard drains trapped	32	
Gully traps cleaned out	44	
	—	211
New eaves and downtroughs provided.....	5	
Eaves and downtroughs repaired.....	6	
	—	11
Dirty house limewashed	1	1
Workshops limewashed.....	2	2
Samples of water taken for analysis.....	4	4
New ashbins provided.....	6	
Ashpits repaired, covered, &c.	3	
	—	9
Accumulations of manure removed	6	
„ bones removed.....	3	
	—	9

Slaughter-house floor reflagged and gully grate provided	1	1
Lots of unwholesome fruit seized.....	2	2
Destroyed at request of owners, unsound rabbits...	2	2

The work carried out included over 100 houses redrained, the closets to same reconstructed on the waste water system, and the drains connected to the sewers of the Corporation, viz.:—24 houses Holmefield, J. W. Mitchell and H. J. Whitworth, owners; 22 houses Union Street and Newchurch Road, David Whitehead and Sons, owners; 24 houses Bank Street, Hall Street, Barlow Street, and Rawtenstall Fold, various owners; 21 houses Piercy, Lower Hollin, and Newchurch; 6 houses Goodshaw Fold; and 9 houses Haslingden Old Road, for various owners. Total, 106.

No legal proceedings have been instituted during the year for offences under the Public Health Acts.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the cases of Infectious Disease which have been reported during the year, and the previous ten years:—

	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Scarlet Fever.....	17	65	139	69	60	165	290	290	82	115	97
Enteric Fever.....	8	16	15	17	38	16	13	18	16	38	28
Puerperal Fever....	5	3	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	5	6
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria	9	7	8	18	14	12	8	17	13	23	32
Membranous Croup..	6	1	6	2	2	1	4	1	10	12	6
Erysipelas	23	40	32	24	25	26	33	34	54	38	35
Smallpox.....	...	...	...	37	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Totals.....	68	132	202	171	145	227	350	362	179	232	207

The number of schools disinfected during the year, after outbreaks of infectious disease amongst the scholars attending such schools, was.....	17	
Houses disinfected after cases of infectious diseases in such houses.....	35	— 52
Lots of bedding removed to Hospital and dis- infected.	35	35

Including the following articles :—

Beds 46, mattresses 30, blankets 34, quilts 43	153
Sheets 13, bolsters 38, pillows 54, curtains 2	107
Cushions 2, rugs 1, jackets 1, other articles 7	11
	— 271

Besides these, there have been destroyed at the
Destructor, by request of the owners, 11 beds
and 49 mattresses 60

Circular letters to the number of 17 have been sent to the following Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, notifying children suffering from infectious diseases, during the year 1906 :—

Mrs. Ashworth, National School, Waterfoot.....	0
Dr. Barrow, „ „ Crawshawbooth	0
Mr. G. H. Bellhouse, Council School, Whitewell Bottom	6
„ Wm. Bracegirdle, National School, Newchurch.....	0
„ M. Chadwick, „ „ Constablelee ...	2
Miss M. Doyle, St. James' R.C. School, Rawtenstall	0
Mr. W. J. Dunkin, Council School, Rawtenstall	3
Miss M. A. Ecroyd, National School, Loveclough	0
Mr. W. T. Hoyle, Council School, Cloughfold.....	0
„ Henry Hunt, National School, Rawtenstall.....	2
„ H. Kneeshaw, „ „ Cloughfold	0
„ G. L. Littlewood, Wesleyan School, Crawshawbooth	0

Miss S. A. Hargreaves, Council School, Cowpe	I
Mr. W. E. Metcalfe, ,, ,, Waterfoot	I
Miss R. Deigham, St. Peter's R.C. School, Newchurch...	o
Mr. C. K. Parker, Council School, Townsend Fold.....	o
,, W. H. Scarr, ,, ,, Goodshaw	I
,, William Smith, National School, Lumb.....	o
,, Mr. John Watson, Council School, Water.....	o
,, J. W. Woodcock, National School, Edgeside.....	I
	—
	17

There are only four Registered Common Lodging-houses within the Borough, as compared with five at the beginning of 1906, the one occupied by David Crowther in Burnley Road, Rawtenstall, having been sold to the Irish National League, and is now used as Club premises. The houses registered have been kept in a fairly clean condition during the year, but on one or two occasions I have had to call James Stott's attention to the dirty condition of the closets to his lodging-house.

There were 37 slaughter-houses licensed within the Borough for the year 1906, situate in almost every part of the Borough, eight of them being at farms, viz.:—Sally Farm, Townsend Fold; Grange Farm, Constablelee; Palace Row Farm, Goodshaw Chapel; Swinshaw Barn Farm; Bank Top Farm, Lumb; Salisbury Farm, Lumb; Meadows Farm, Water; Turn Hill Farm, Dean; and Broadings Farm, Loveclough. (The following two have been discontinued during the year: Richard Ormerod's, Higher Cloughfold; and Edward Marshall's, Bacup Road, Cloughfold). These have been visited at intervals, and on the whole have been kept in a fairly clean state. The floor of one in Rawtenstall Fold, belonging to James Entwistle, was getting in a bad state of

repair, and blood and offensive matter laid in the cracks and crevices between the flags, but after notice given to the owner, the whole of the floor was taken up and reflagged, and is now in good order. One of those occupied by George Fielding at Wales Bottom, Waterfoot, is used for other purposes, which are not in harmony with the slaughtering of animals for human food.

There are now five tripe dressing and one gut scraping premises within the Borough, one fresh tripe dressing place having been added by Edward Riley at Higher Cloughfold during the year.

SHOWMEN'S DWELLING VANS.

The vans used as dwellings by persons attending the Fairs for the year at Crawshawbooth, Rawtenstall, and Newchurch, were as follows:—

	Vans		Adults		Children		Total
Crawshawbooth	2	...	4	...	0	...	4
Rawtenstall	44	...	91	...	31	...	122
Newchurch	42	...	87	...	30	...	117

The majority of the vans were in a very clean state, and in no case did we find any sickness or overcrowding. One or two used for young men required sweeping out, &c.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging work carried out within the Borough during the year was as follows, viz.:—

Excreta pails emptied.....	148671
Excreta tanks emptied.....	153
Ashbins emptied	175671
Ashpits emptied.....	8058
Loads of excreta removed.....	3030

Cost, £631 12s. 10d.; average per load, 4/2.

Loads of ashes removed.....	7846
Cost, £1015 14s. 6d.; average per load, 2/7.	
Loads of Destructor residuum removed.....	590
Cost, £58 2s. od.; average per load, 1/11½.	
Total loads removed.....	11466
Cost, £1705 9s. 4d.; average per load, 2/11½.	

DESTRUCTOR.

	T.	C.	Q.
Amount of refuse carted in	3331	19	3
Amount of tins, pots, &c. carted out.....	66	16	0
Actual amount of refuse put through fires...	3265	3	3
Amount of clinker, fine ash, and flue dust carted away	1333	9	1
Percentage of clinker		40·82%	

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are no registered milkshops within the Borough, as all the farmers retail their milk from their own carts.

We have about 175 farmers registered as dairymen and purveyors of milk within the Borough, and five others bringing milk from outside districts; these are registered as purveyors of milk within your Borough.

There are very few of the cowsheds which comply with your Bye-laws to allow 800 cubic feet of air space for each cow, and the cowsheds and cows are not always kept in that cleanly state that would ensure a clean and wholesome supply of pure milk.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS.

Under the Order of the Board of Agriculture made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, respecting fat swine brought from Ireland, Messrs. Chadwick and Son brought

into the Borough from January 1st, 1906, up to the time the Superintendent of Police took over the working of the Act in June last, 280 fat swine; and James Entwistle 735, total, 1015; and 93 licenses were issued by us for the removal of 317 swine within the Borough, and 143 licenses for the removal of 689 swine to outside districts.

AMBULANCE REMOVALS.

The horse ambulance has been called out 25 times during the year 1906, as against 22 in 1905, 14 in 1904, and 18 in 1903. Particulars of cases dealt with are given below, viz:—

Wednesday, 3rd January.—Removed Mr. Hargreaves from Burnley Hospital to 1059, Burnley Road, Crawshawbooth.

Thursday, 18th January.—Removed Richard Waller from 31, Alma Terrace, Cloughfold, to Manchester Infirmary.
.....(Fractured Leg)

Monday, 29th January.—Removed George Pearson from Spring Side, Rawtenstall to Manchester Infirmary
.....(Fractured Leg)

Thursday, 22nd February.—Removed Nora Green from 1312, Ivy Terrace, Loveclough to Burnley Hospital.....

Wednesday, 7th March.—Removed Henry Pollard from Cloughfold to his home at Rawtenstall Fold...(Accident)

Saturday, 10th March.—Removed James Macdonald from Tup Bridge, Rawtenstall, to 2, Catwood Terrace, Crawshawbooth(Accident)

Thursday, 22nd March.—Removed Mrs. E. A. Loynds from W. Holden's shop, Bank Street, Rawtenstall, to 40, Hall Carr Road, Rawtenstall.....(Accident)

- Monday, 26th March.—Removed Councillor Compston from T. Binn's Central Dépôt, Rawtenstall, to his residence, West View, Crawshawbooth(Accident)
- Friday, 11th May.—Removed a man from the Haslingden Union Workhouse to Manchester Infirmary—for the Guardians.
- Sunday, 20th May.—Removed Mrs. Dudley from 13, Bank Street, Cawl Meadows, Cloughfold, to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.
- Monday, 21st May.—Removed a man from Haslingden Union Workhouse to Manchester Infirmary—for the Guardians.
- Sunday, 27th May.—Removed J. J. Cassidy (of 24, Croft Street, Burnley) from 9, Hargreaves Street, Whitewell Bottom, to Burnley Hospital.....(Accident)
- Thursday, 21st June.—Removed Mrs. Cox from 15, Lord Street, W., Rawtenstall, to Manchester Infirmary (Strangulated Hernia)
- Wednesday, 11th July.—Removed Miss S. Ashworth from 1199, Burnley Road, Loveclough, to Burnley Hospital.
- Thursday, 19th July.—Removed Mrs. Fraser from 1, Oak Street, Dunnockshaw, to Burnley Hospital.
- Saturday, 18th August.—Removed Mr. Spencer from 5, Dale Street, Haslingden, to Thomas Spencer's, 3, Gaghills Terrace, Waterfoot(Invalid)
- Tuesday, 4th September.—Removed Mrs. O'Connor from 29, Rawtenstall Fold to Haslingden Union Workhouse—for the Guardians.
- Monday night, 17th September.—Removed Edward Smith from Townley Arms, Lumb, to 5, Woodside Street, Todmorden Road, Bacup(Accident)

Saturday, 22nd September.—Removed an old woman from Wales Bottom, Waterfoot, to Haslingden Union Workhouse—for the Guardians.

Tuesday, 2nd October.—Removed Ernest Holt from Nelson House, Manchester, to his home at 6, Piercy Mount, Waterfoot(Convalescent)

Sunday night, 7th October.—Removed Grace Goodier from Back Lane, Rawtenstall, to Haslingden Union Workhouse—for the Guardians.

Thursday, 15th November.—Removed a man from Manchester Infirmary to Haslingden Union Workhouse—for the Guardians.

Wednesday, 21st November.—Removed Mr. Trippier from 11, East Street, Reedsholme, to Manchester Infirmary (Intestinal Obstruction)

Sunday, 2nd December.—Removed Mrs. Stubbs from 151, Bury Road, Rawtenstall, to Manchester Infirmary (Appendicitis)

Thursday night, 6th December.—Removed Sarah Hargreaves from Lodge Terrace to 9, Windle Street, Cawl Terrace, Cloughfold(Accident)

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, the workshops within the Borough have been visited and inspected, on the whole have been kept in a fairly clean and sanitary condition. Two of their number were limewashed by the owners after receipt of notice to do so.

The following are workshops within the Borough coming under the Act, not being factories worked by steam power:—

Dressmakers, 26; dress and mantle makers, 3; milliners 16	45
Milliners and dressmakers, 6; stocking knitting, 1; stay and corset makers, 1	8
Tailors, 14; boot and shoe makers, 17; boot, shoe, and clog makers, 14.....	45
Cloggers, 21; bakers and confectioners, 25; oat cake bakers, 3.....	49
Manufacturing chemists, 1; brush makers, 1; saddle and harness makers, 3	5
Tinsmiths, 4; cabinet makers, 6; preserve makers, 1...	11
Blacksmiths, 8; fried fish manufacturer, 1; plumbers, 7	16
Total.....	179

There are several clothiers and boot and shoe dealers who have no workshops on their premises, but send their work out to be done, and some have shops in other towns where their work is executed.

OUTWORKERS.

Two lists of Outworkers have been received from H. W. Trickett, Limited, during the year, one for February, 1906, containing 78 outworkers; and one for August, containing 96 outworkers. Out of these there were 4 on the February list, and 8 on the August list living within the Borough of Bacup, and a copy of the names and addresses of these persons was forwarded to the Bacup Inspector; and the name and address of one person living within your Borough and receiving work from Stacksteads was received by me from the Bacup Inspector. Besides these we have only been notified of one

other outworker, viz: Samuel Shuttleworth, 10, Lord Street, Rawtenstall, receiving work from Messrs. Freeman, Hardy, and Willis' Boot and Shoe Shop.

Observations have been made as to the time black smoke was emitted from 22 mill chimneys during the year within the Borough, and the particulars are given in the following table, for one hour's observations taken :—

Number emitting no black smoke during the hour.....				4
Number emitting black smoke under 5 minutes during				
the hour.....				5
„	„	„	6 to 10 minutes.....	2
„	„	„	11 to 15 minutes.....	3
„	„	„	16 to 20 minutes.....	5
„	„	„	21 to 30 minutes..... ..	3
Total.....				22

Several of the worst offenders were written and cautioned, but no further proceedings were taken.

GEORGE RAWLING,

Sanitary Inspector.